

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

A Big Sacrifice.

On Men's and Ladies' "Mottelutz" German Pure wool stean shrunk underwear.

Too Good to Sell.

These goods were imported under the Wilson tariff at a saving of about \$1.40 a garment from the present tariff rates.

The average price today is Men's \$3.90, Ladies' \$3.10.

We have marked them at a uniform price

**Men's \$2.50
Ladies' \$2.00**

Come and look at them, you can judge for yourself the real value of the goods.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.
82, 84, 86 Main St.

When We

Talk to you in this space we have something to say that will interest you.

We are giving a demonstration of **Fifth Avenue Mocha and Java Coffee.**

Come to my store, 101 Main street, try the coffee, be convinced of its merits, and if you buy 1-2 lbs. we will give you 1-2 lb. free.

We mean business, and will prove to you that you can get a fine Coffee for 32c per lb.

M. V. N. BRAMAN

101 Main Street.

Telephone 220.

LAWRENCE'S
103 5c CIGAR
UNION MADE
Our Leading 5c CIGAR.
We recommend the above to all lovers of a good smoke.
MANUFACTURED BY
Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston.
TRADE SUPPLIED BY
North Adams Drug Company,
99 MAIN ST.
Largest Stock of Cigars in Western Massachusetts.

NOTICE.

The commissioner of public works will be at his office each week day from 3.30 to 5 p. m.

J. H. ENGLISH.

YELLOW FEVER.

First Cases Reported From Our Troops in Ponce.

Austrian Empress Assassinated. President Decides on Investigation.

YELLOW FEVER IN PONCE.

First Cases Reported Among Porto Rican Troops.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The war department was notified that there were four cases of yellow fever, and one death among troops in Ponce, Porto Rico. This is the first report of yellow fever among the troops there.

MORE TROOPS HOME.

Porto Rican Soldiers Reach New York Today.

New York, Sept. 10.—The Transport Mississippi, with part of Miles' army in Porto Rico, arrived today after a week's voyage. It brought Troops A, New York; B, Brooklyn; Battery A, Philadelphia, Governor's troop, Harrisburg, and Sheridan's troop, Tyrone, Pa. Troop A marched up Broadway to the armory, and was reviewed by the mayor. The Pennsylvania troops boarded trains for home.

Crisis in Crete

Vienna, Sept. 10.—A dispatch from Canea, Crete, says that troops of the various powers have hoisted their flags over the town walls of Candia, and the admiral has sent an ultimatum to the deputy governor and Turkish commandant, demanding that all arms be laid down by 5 o'clock this evening. Warships are in readiness to resume the bombardment. One warship has gone to Retimo, where disturbances have broken out.

For Hawaiian Cable.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Gen. Alfred S. Hartwell has arrived from Honolulu and leaves today for Boston with the contract between the Hawaiian government before annexation, and a syndicate of Boston men for the construction of a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu, and from there to Yokohama.

Two More Deaths In Second.

New York, Sept. 10.—The transport Missouri arrived at Montauk today. There were 13 deaths during the voyage from Santiago; two being members of the Second Massachusetts.

Investigation of the Army.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The cabinet meeting yesterday lasted two hours and a quarter, although only Secretaries Gage and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith were with the president. The appointment of Senator Gray as peace commissioner was first considered, and met with such approval that the formal announcement of the choice was made. The question of investigating the administration of the war department and the appointment of commissioners to conduct the investigation was gone over. Whether the president will direct the investigation depends upon his ability to find men for the commission in whom there will be such confidence that their verdict will be accepted in advance as a just determination of the subject. If such men can be found then the investigation will name them and order the investigation; if they cannot be found, then the investigation will not occur. It is felt to be essential as a prerequisite to the commission that a membership shall be secured which will command general approval.

President McKinley has tendered places on the proposed commission to Major General Schofield, former commanding general of the army, and to ex-Senator John D. Gordon of Georgia.

Governor Tenders His Thanks.

Boston, Sept. 10.—Governor Wolcott has written letters of congratulation to Colonel Clark of the Second regiment and Colonel Logan of the Ninth for the work of their commands in Santiago. In the Clark communication he says: "You have returned with many vacant places in your ranks, and with many of your number weakened in body, although unbroken in spirit. For these brave sons who have died the commonwealth proudly mourns; for the living who have courageously fought and endured she gratefully renders her thanks and admiration. Both the living and the dead have won glory for the national arms and have brought added lustre to the fame of the commonwealth. Their deeds will live in history and in the remembrance of a grateful people."

Of the sacrifices of the Ninth the executive remarks: "Your sons and your sons' sons will tell the stories of what their fathers suffered and achieved in the summer of 1898."

EMPERESS OF AUSTRIA KILLED.

Stabbed By an Anarchist at a Swiss Hotel.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 10.—The empress of Austria was assassinated at the hotel Reunivage last evening by an anarchist who was arrested. He stabbed her with a stiletto.

At the time of the assassination it appears the empress was walking from the hotel to the landing place of the steamer about 1 o'clock in the afternoon when an Italian anarchist suddenly approached and stabbed her to the heart. The empress fell, got up again and was carried to the boat unconscious. The boat started but as the empress did not recover consciousness the captain returned, and the empress was carried to the hotel where she expired.

REFORMERS OPPOSED.

Insist That the War Declaration Be Adhered To.

Boston, Sept. 10.—"Let them alone," is what P. A. Collins, former consul-general to London, advised the members of the Massachusetts Reform club to do with the Philippines, speaking before the club at a dinner given last evening. Mr. Collins' three words, which to his mind, he said, summed up the text of all the advice that could be given the president and those who are to deal with the future of the Philippines, were caught up by the representative gathering of men present and loudly applauded, as were all his utterances against annexation of the Philippines and imperialism in general.

Winglow Warren, president of the club, presided. The war he characterized as one of terrible suffering to the brave soldiers and of "shocking incompetency in high quarters." The consequences must long disturb and complex the country with questions novel and dangerous to a republic. He said he believed the Porto Ricans should be allowed to govern themselves. What was true of Porto Rico was much more true of the Philippines islands.

Mr. Collins called attention to the fact that Manila was acquired by an accident practically. The United States did not want Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines. "We should look after ourselves before taking hold of other people. Charity begins at home," said the speaker. "We have the greatest future offered to us if we stay at home and mind our own business that mankind ever had. It is said that we can educate these colonies and make the American government fructify in the soil, but it is not so. Great Britain's experience teaches us this. Of a temperate zone herself, she can govern by her own people with success and without trouble only those colonies and peoples who are in a temperate zone. Her other colonies are governed by the peoples themselves, with her controlling hand, exerted by one hand. On the same principles we cannot govern these colonies which we are now to deal with. We have no capacity as an organized republic to govern a vast people on the principles we stand on."

"The question is then asked, What is to become of these islands and the people? Let them act just as if fate and good fortune would force them to act if Dewey had not scored his great victory. We are told we have a duty to perform to them. We have a duty to perform to ourselves, and we should look out for it. Self-preservation comes first. I do not believe, therefore, for one, that we ought to go outside our own boundaries. Let the Philippines work out their own future under the protection of God."

"I do not believe in the establishment of a protectorate. It will mean that we will have to cause unpleasant complications with European countries. As with the Philippines, so it is with Cuba and Porto Rico. Our word was when we went to war that we would help Cuba in the name of humanity and make her free. Let us do it. We cannot make conditions better by taking Cuba into the folds of this country. If they are capable of selfgovernment let them govern themselves. If they are not, then don't let us bring them into this country, but let them shape their own course. We have done our duty to them. We have done a grand thing in taking up the cause of humanity. Our duty is done and if we go beyond what we said we would do then we go back on our sacred promise."

Edward Atkinson practically agreed with all that Mr. Collins had said. The United States had nothing to gain in a commercial way with trade in the Philippines in the West Indies. Our exports to Canada more than equalled our entire exports to South America, the West Indies, the Philippines or Spain. Gammett Bradford said he had not wanted to speak, but being called upon was determined to speak his mind. He criticized President McKinley and others in Washington in severe language.

4.30.

ADVERSE REPORT.

Hospitals at Chickamauga Declared Inadequate By Board of Investigation.

Chickamauga National Park, Sept. 10.—The reports of Generals Sanger, Mattocks and Roe, giving in detail the result of their investigations in camp hospitals, has been made public by General Breckenridge. The three generals, who worked some time at the hospital and camp, examining the corps, report that conditions in the various hospitals were found very unsatisfactory.

They state that the hospitals were not provided with proper necessities, and did not have a sufficient number of attendants. They were badly located and were in every way inadequate.

TOWN BURNED.

Livermore Falls, Maine, Loses All Business Section.

Livermore Falls, Me., Sept. 10.—The greater part of the business section of this town was destroyed by fire which raged for four hours this morning. It blotted out a number of industries, levelled a dozen stores, dwelling houses and 20 business buildings. The fire broke out in the rear of a saw-mill from a hot box in the engine room. High west winds sent the flames to an immense pile of lumber. Assistance was asked from the surrounding towns as there was only one engine here, which broke down and occupied half an hour to repair, while the flames spread.

At 2 o'clock the Riverside house was burning fiercely. So far as known at that time only one life was lost, that of a two years old child named White, left in a crib in the house.

3.30.—Fire under control. Property loss will probably reach \$300,000.

An Island Disappeared.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 10.—News from Suva by steamer states that Falcon island, midway between the Tonga and Tabu and Hanof groups, has disappeared beneath the waves owing to volcanic action. Twenty native fishermen on the island perished.

A HUNDRED MEN

From Massachusetts Sick at Montauk. To Be Moved to Boston.

Boston, Sept. 10.—Surgeon-General Blood has reported to Governor Wolcott from Montauk that there are 100 Massachusetts men sick at that place, 40 of whom, however, are able to be moved to Boston in parlor cars. Dr. Blood will leave Montauk tonight for Boston in order to confer with Governor Wolcott on the matter. Surgeon General Kernberg has notified the Volunteer Aid association that he desires to send 300 men, including the 100 Massachusetts men, to this city by hospital ship Relief.

GLEEFUL ENGLAND.

Rejoicing at What Seems Complete British Triumph.

London, Sept. 10.—The event of the week, the capture of Omdurman, and, incidentally, of Khartoum, by the Anglo-Egyptian army under Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, has produced a feeling of exultation throughout Great Britain, which is in marked contrast with the gloomy forebodings of the past months, during which everyone has been finding fault with the government and it was generally believed that the country's rivals were over-marching her at every point.

The completeness of the victory has had a most exhilarating effect and undoubtedly impressed continental nations, while the cordial praise cable from the American press has been much appreciated here. The understanding arrived at between Great Britain and Germany allows the former's plans in South Africa to be carried out without fear of a German-Boer alliance, and the dismissal of Li Hung Chang from the Chinese foreign office, following the czar's peace proposals, is taken as evidence of a complete triumph of British diplomacy in the far East.

PENSION OFFICE WORK

Present Commissioner Denounced by the Grand Army.

Rules and Interpretations Are Too Severe.

Commander McKinley Urged to Bring About a Change of Conditions.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—The work of the 32nd annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was concluded yesterday afternoon. The anticipated discussion of the resolutions from the pension committee did not occur. The pension report went through without discussion, although it was modified later to take away an impression that might have arisen that President McKinley was under censure. Commander-in-Chief Gobin, in all his rulings, commanded the fullest respect of the encampment.

While the encampment was concluded in the afternoon so that the national board of administration could meet with Commander-in-Chief Sexton for routine initial work, the national convention of the three organizations of ladies continued until late last night. They had much more fighting over officers than the ex-soldiers. Their afternoon and evening sessions were devoted to contests over the division of the honors and in these contests Illinois carried off almost everything.

The report of the committee on pensions recommended the adoption of substantially the following:

"Resolved, that it is the judgment of this encampment that the pension laws should be administered in the spirit of justice and fairness in which they were enacted."

"Resolved, that any effort to prevent the honest applicant for a pension from succeeding by any subterfuge, rule or forced construction of the laws which will work injustice to the applicant is to be condemned by all honorable men."

"Resolved, that the repeated complaints of the unfair construction of the pension laws and of the enforcement of rules which are in violation of the law and inimical to the interest of applicants impel this encampment to call upon Commander William McKinley, president of the United States, to exercise his authority and see that the law is executed in a spirit of justice and liberality."

"Resolved, that all rules which hinder and embarrass the allowances of honest pension claims should be repealed, and we ask the president that he use his authority to cause those whose duty it is to execute the laws to perform their duty as to do justice to the soldier and administer the law so as not to obstruct the prosecution of pensions by technical requirements not within the province of the law, and which are only calculated to hinder and obstruct in the effort to obtain lawful pensions. Two years ago the country was stirred to its depths by complaints of the injustice of the then administration of the pension bureau. Beyond doubt the political campaign of 1896 was largely influenced by the hope of ameliorating the harsh conditions then existing in the pension bureau. We submit that this expected amelioration has not taken place; that in no substantial instance has one of those harsh rules been abrogated, but every one of them remains in full force. The veterans had the right to expect very different treatment from the present commissioner of pensions than they received from his predecessor. Every day brings the veterans nearer the grave in increasing rate, yet the number of weekly allowances steadily diminishes, while the pension commissioner states that he has \$25,000 claims pending in his bureau, of which he says 75,000 so far have received nothing at all. Elsewhere he states that about 300,000 survivors received no pensions, and yet recently the commissioner carried through a reduction of 100 in his force of clerks on the ground that he had more force than he needed. In the meantime the 1000 employees of the pension bureau continue the dreary round of circumlocution."

Pensions to Widows.
"Resolved, that the rule of the pension office by which a widow is debarred from a pension if she has an income of \$100 is unjust, and we ask the president that the order be abrogated and the minimum debarment from pensions be fixed at not less than \$300 per annum."

"Resolved, that we ask for the re-establishing of order 164, which was enforced under the Harrison regime. This order took cognizance in rating a man's pension of all the disabilities he suffered under. It was abrogated by the last administration, and it was held that to be entitled to the lowest rate of \$6 per month, a comrade must have some one disability which is rated at that amount. If he has three disabilities rated at \$4 each, he gets no pension at all. This iniquitous rule is maintained up to this hour, and we submit is not such treatment as we had a right to expect from Commander William McKinley."

"Resolved, that the phrase, 'Inability to perform manual labor,' is to be construed to mean inability to perform unprofessional, unskilled labor, labor requiring muscular effort alone."

"Your committee further states that it is wise to receive even the official statement of the commissioner of pensions with several large grains of allowance. He states in one place that there are 75,000 comrades who never received a pension. In another place he fixes the figures at 300,000. From time to time he issues glowing statements as to the work he is doing for the comrades in comparison to what was formerly done, but most of his comparisons are with the administrations of Presidents Grant and Hayes, prior to the act of 1890, granting pensions after 90 days' service for disability honorably incurred even after the war. He compares with the period when the sum total of claims was only 300,000 when, owing to the small force in the adjutant general's office, it took two years to get a report on the claimant's record, where it now takes only five days. He compares work with the work done when the clerks in the pension office numbered only 300, and so

Fall Top Coats...

Are imperative these chilly nights and the sooner you buy a cutting made the better for your health and saving in doctors bills. Two shades all wool coverts fall weights \$1.75. At \$2, \$10, \$15 and \$15 you have your choice of a large variety of coverts—grey worsteds, unfinished worsteds, etc. The make and fit are assured, the style faultless and it's nonsense to pay twice the cutting made price for no better values.

New Fall Suits...

Are just crowding every nook and corner of our large store and include the most desirable things to be had in blue serge, grey clays, black worsteds, fancy worsteds and fancy cassimeres and chevrons. The styles are most exclusively single and double breasted suits with a few frocks and Prince Alberts. Business suits \$5 to \$10, semi-dress suit \$8.50 to \$15, dress suits \$12 to \$20. Our suit stock is complete today. Do not put off your selection.

C. H. CUTTING & CO.,

Wholesale-Retailers. Cutting Corner

School Shoes for the Boys.

Seamless, never-rip school shoes in light satin calf and oil grain leather.

Little Men's, size 9 to 13, \$1.25.
Youths' size 11 1-2 to 2, 1.35.
Boys' size 2 1-2 to 5 1-2, 1.50.

If you want a good serviceable shoe for the boy try these at Martine's.

The Wm. Martin Old Stand,

10 State Street.

Do You Need Anything On This List?

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Strychnine, Atomizers, Suspensories, Electric Belts, Electric Belts, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Leather Brushes, Baby Brushes, Pull Boxes, Bath Towels, Bath Goggles, Bath Mittens, Razors, Straps, Key Rings, Witch Hazel.

We simply ask the above question as a reminder. We have all the above and are selling them at Cut Prices.

JOHN H. C. PRATT,

Pioneer Cut Price Druggist,

30 MAIN STREET,

Opposite State Street.

GENTLEMEN

FOR A

Good Hair Cut, Clean Shave, Hot or Cold Bath

CALL AT

"The Wilson" Barber Shop

C. M. HOWARD, Prop.

High Grade Clothes Low Grade Prices.

For the next 30 days we shall sell all our fine imported and domestic suitings, overcoatings, and trousers at greatly reduced prices. We have an elegant line of Scotch and worsted fabrics suitable for business suits and everything made in black coatings for outway and frock suits.

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Special Sale of Trousers at \$7.00 per pair.

P. J. BOLAND,

Tailor and Furnisher,

Boland Block



A GOLD DOLLAR

Comes pretty near having a reliable value, but no more so than a ton of

Snyder & Co's Coal

For it is always the same. Shall we not furnish you the coming season? In the meantime try our well seasoned wood. We guarantee none better.

W. G. SNYDER & CO.,
76 Centre Street



CHURCH NOTICES.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSALIST.
The pastor's subject for Sunday morning will be "The Degradation of Religion." Communion after the sermon.

The ladies will serve their regular supper next Wednesday evening.

Sunday school will be held tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

TRINITY METHODIST.
The pastor's Sunday morning subject will be "Beautiful Garments." In the evening he will deliver the second of his series of sermons. The subject will be "The Crown of Life."

The regular meeting of the Epworth League will be held at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. The subject will be "The Laborers in the Vineyard." Dallas Miller will lead.

The regular meeting of the pastor's class will be held this evening.

BAPTIST.
The pastor's subject for Sunday morning will be "God's Second Kingdom." In the evening his sermon will be on "The Doing of It."

The regular meeting of the Young People's union will be held Sunday evening. It will be a temperance meeting. W. E. Davis will lead.

The ladies will serve their regular 10 cent supper Tuesday evening.

The quarterly meeting will be held Thursday evening. The association closes at that time and delegates will be elected to the state and county conventions, to be held in Pittsfield during October.

THE LAST THE BEST.

The last of the series of Assembly dances was held at the pavilion in Forest park Friday evening. The interior of the pavilion was arranged in a very tasteful manner. From the ceiling were suspended many Japanese lanterns and flags. In the north-east corner was a dressing apartment for the ladies. At the west side was a refreshment stand and Palmer's orchestra. The southwest corner was a parlor and here the patronesses sat and enjoyed themselves.

The evening's pleasure started with a round dance a little before 8 o'clock. There were fully 60 couples on the floor and the ladies were all attired in the latest and becoming costumes. The coolness of the evening made dancing most enjoyable and the music was excellent.

It was about midnight when the party ended and all expressed themselves as having enjoyed the occasion immensely. The following out of town people were present, Misses Canedy, Hunter, Cady, Flood, Rice, Boland, Noble, Hall, Cutting, Fairfield, Tracy, Arnold of North Adams, Messrs. Whitaker, Warren, Arnold, Flood, Dibble, Canedy, Miller, Robinson, Ottman, Potter, Reynolds, Drysdale, Schouler, Baucus, Childs, Porter, Gardner, Bowerman, and Mrs. W. W. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Gallup and others of the Tunnel City; Miss Wagner of Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Marsh of Albany, N. Y., Miss Saunders of Baltimore, Md., Miss Hill of New Haven, Conn., ex-Mrs. Love and wife of Fitchburg, Mass. Eiser and Barrett of Pittsfield and D. B. McIntyre of Worcester.

PRESENTED WITH A CHAIR.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Weavers' union in their room in Collins block Friday evening. The membership is increasing and the union is prospering. After the regular business was transacted a social was held in honor of Samuel Sagarin, who is a member of the union and was married last Tuesday evening. All congratulated him and the president of the union in a well prepared speech presented him with a handsome rocking chair, as a token of esteem. Mr. Sagarin responded graciously. The latter is collector for the union. All had an enjoyable time.

Miss Hill of New Haven, Conn., is the guest of Miss Maud A. Waters, E. B. McIntyre of Worcester is the guest of Edward J. Anderson.

Miss Loretta Johnson of New York City, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Philip Powers of Murray street. The regular meeting of the Adams Co-operative bank will be held next Tuesday evening.

A daughter was born Friday to Mr. and Mrs. James Murray of Kearns lane.

Mr. Elizabeth Doyle is now studying at the New England conservatory of music at Boston.

Mrs. Edward Hogan and Miss Elizabeth O'Brien of Fitchburg are guests of Miss Mary Kane of Mill street.

A party of six men from down the county came here this morning and walked on Greylock.

Miss Helen Legate of New York is in town.

Joseph Grizbach has returned from Germany. He has a fine French poodle dog which he purchased in New York.

The wood work of the exterior of Notre Dame church is being repainted. Letters are advertised at the post-office for Della Leodis Dargie, Clara Jordan, Hugh Chandler and Mrs. Josephine Debour.

A portrait of Bugler William Duggan of Company M and his bugle are shown in the show window of the Day State Clothing company and attracts a good deal of attention. The picture is from Parson's studio.

The regular meeting of the Sons of Veterans will be held this evening.

There is a bugle shown in Riley's drug store show window. It was given to James Kershaw by a regular on board the transport Komarian. The regular died and was buried at sea.

Frank O'Brien of Dean street is to enter the Berkshire Business college in Pittsfield next week.

J. Frank Russell of Providence, R. I., is visiting friends here.

Mrs. William Donaldson of Springfield is visiting relatives at Tennew.

A. J. McCulloch has opened his meat market in E. S. Todd's new block on Elm street.

Paul Dressler has returned from a trip to Germany.

One of the best plays ever booked here, "Shore Acres" at the opera house this evening.

We have it. The Electro Gas Lamp. The lightest, nicest and best. Only \$2.98. HODGES, 22 Summer street, Telephone 222-4.

For city express, telephone 230.

HORN WORK IN INDIA.

Skilled and Ornamental Carving Done by the Native Artisans.

An official report issued in India under the name of the "Agricultural Ledger," contains some interesting information concerning artistic work in bison and buffalo horn in that country. The ornamental work in bison horn is an industry carried on in the Ratanagiri district as a side line by many who are also carpenters and metal workers, and who have acquired the art from their forefathers. Bison horns are used because the ornaments usually made are small stands for offerings in the temples, and the restrictions of the Brahman faith would not allow the worshippers to touch them if they were made of cow horn.

The horn is prepared by being kept moist with coconut oil, and is then heated before being, when it becomes as soft as wax and can be pressed into the required form, tools and a small lathe completing the design. The all used being heated does not discolor the horn, but gives it a translucent which produces a very pleasing effect. The horn after being carved is polished with the rough leaves of a tree of the forest which grows in the district, and serves as a natural sandpaper. Additional ornamentation, which is generally of a simple and graceful kind, is done with steel and iron tools. Like most other native artisans, the Ratanagiri horn carvers use very few tools. The entire equipment usually consists merely of a small lathe, a fine saw, a pair of calipers and perhaps a file.

The commonest ornament is a sacred bull supporting a flat tray, with a cobra rising out of the middle and rearing above it with expanded hood. The conventional design is those commonly used in the brass work and embroidery and even in the rustic mural decorations of the country, and consists of circles with regular or undulating circumferences, radiating lines, loops and rings arranged in graceful patterns.

In Bengal ornaments of buffalo horn are made at Monghyr and consist chiefly of necklaces and similar objects of personal adornment. Courts are made in India, where about 100 Monachians are employed in the industry. A special caste in Baluch, on the coast below Calcutta, is engaged in the production of walking sticks made of horn. In Madras black horn is worked by the Vishna Brahmins of Vizagapatnam, who turn out bezels, boxes, picture frames and similar articles of very beautiful design. —Manufacturer.

A Twentieth Century Wonder.

The great engineering feat which opened the iron gates of the Narbute and made that river navigable for its entire length will sink into insignificance compared with that undertaken on the Nile, to get around the obstructions caused by the cataracts, and by means of an immense dam upon the historic river continuously to navigation. Operations are about to commence under the direction of the eminent British engineer, Sir Benjamin Baker, who recently hazarded the prediction that by the beginning of the twentieth century the first steamer would pass through the locks into the reservoir, on its way to the upper Nile.

Though the work is one of immense difficulty there is no doubt it can be carried to success and that it will stand as an engineering achievement worthy to mark the opening of a new century. The same quarries at Assuan that furnished granite for the temple of Philo 3,000 years ago will be drawn on to supply the stone for the latest triumph of man's handiwork in overcoming vast natural obstacles. —Buffalo Commercial.

Blank Books.

We have a new fresh stock of Blank Books. Anything you want, from a large Ledger to a small Memorandum Book. The prices are right. A fine line of Stationery, Tablets and School Supplies.

A. J. Hurd,

Jeweler, Stationer, Newdealer.
Two Expert Watchmakers,
PARK STREET,
Adams, Mass.

GREAT AUCTION SALE FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

At 76 Park Street.

Here is the place where you can save your nickels and dimes on small articles and great heavy dollars on furniture. We are selling our goods 50 cents on the dollar less than anyone else. We are buying out the houses in the district who fall up and where they sell on sheriff sales and this gives us a chance to sell them over again at half the price. But you need not care where the goods come from so long as you don't have to pay double for your goods and so long as the goods are perfect. Come in and examine our goods before you buy. Get our price before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay anybody to save their money to get good benefit and get good interest for your money. We are giving you a chance to buy your goods one week at your own price. At our regular auctions Friday evening.

Second hand furniture bought for cash or exchanged for new. Don't miss the last Friday evening. We received a full line of crockery which will be sold at your own price.

We are also selling goods on weekly payments to responsible parties.

REMEMBER THE PLACE, 76 Park Street, Barrett's block, next to the Boston Dry goods store.

M. FRUMKIN & CO.

Vinol

We find by many tests, gives universal satisfaction. Every one agrees with us that its taste is delicious, and that its action when taken as a tonic re-constructs for wasting diseases, is prompt and most beneficial. If consumption ever becomes an unknown disease, the credit for its extermination will be given to Vinol.

WILSON HOUSE DRUG STORE
Special Vinol Representative.

CRITICISM.

The critic eyed the sunset as the amber turned to gray.
Slow fading in the somewhat hazy west.
To the color cultured critic 'twas a very dim display.
"That's half so good a sunset as was offered yesterday."
I wondered why," he murmured as he sadly turned away.
"The sunset can't be always at their best?"
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson in Chap Book.

BREAKING THE NEWS

"Do you think he'll take it very badly, Nora?" Nora Helmsley shrugged her shoulders.

"My dear Betty, you ought to know more about Mr. Markham's powers of endurance than I."

"But what do you think he'll do? What do you suppose?"

"Why waste our time in supposition? He'll be here most likely this afternoon, and you will be able to judge for your self."

Betty Oakhurst sprang to her feet. "Ted is coming here this afternoon?"

"Why on earth didn't you tell me before?" And she edged nervously with her hat before the glass as she spoke.

"But you know, Betty, where are you going?"

"Anywhere out of this," cried the girl, laughing nervously as she stooped to kiss her friend.

Nora, however, caught her arm. "Nonsense, Betty! You'd much better tell him straight out now and get it over. It will be over so much more awkward for you if the news reaches him from outside."

"I don't see that at all," returned Betty quietly as she drew away from her companion. "I am sure that if—"

She paused tentatively.

"You don't mean to say that you expect me to tell Ned Markham that you've jilted him?"

"I certainly don't expect you to put it in that way," replied Miss Oakhurst, with a little laugh, "but I am quite certain that you would explain it to the poor fellow much better than any one else."

"Explains!" exclaimed Nora, impatiently. "I don't know that there's anything to explain except that you've put yourself and me in a most ridiculous position."

"Nora!"

"I wish I'd never had anything to do with it. I never felt so uncomfortable in my life as I have done since you dragged me into this precious scheme of yours."

"Poor old Nora," murmured Betty sympathetically while she cast furtive glances at the clock.

"You came here and shed any number of tears; declared that you adored Ted Markham; that your father would not hear of an engagement, but that if you only had a little time before you were sure everything would come right."

"So it has," remarked Betty sotto voce. "It's only a question of point of view."

Nora flashed an indignant look at her. "I think you might be serious now, and at least pretend that you're ashamed of yourself. You begged me to help you to get my aunt to ask him here, to act as screen in fact, so that your people might imagine it was all over and that you had both changed your minds, and now—"

The sound of a bell broke in upon Miss Helmsley's eloquence, and Betty caught up her gloves.

"I'm awfully sorry, Nora. Abuse me as much as you like. Goodbye."

And before Nora could stop her she had darted through the door and was on her way down stairs. She let her go. After all, it never was of any use to argue with Betty. She was one of those delightfully irresponsible creatures who always manages to shift the blame of her shortcomings on to other people's shoulders and whom no one—no man, at any rate—ever dreams of judging by ordinary standards. Nora wondered, as she stood there idly looking into the street, how she could ever have been foolish enough to take Betty's love troubles seriously.

Meantime that same folly of hers was going to bear some very unpalatable fruit. In less than ten minutes young Markham would be there. He had arranged to call for Miss Helmsley and her aunt, Lady Hewitt, to escort them to an afternoon concert. The elder lady had declared at luncheon that the weather was far too depressing for it not to be madness to risk the probability of a further fall in one's moral barometer by a couple of hours of orchestral music and that Nora must give him some tea and her excuses.

Nora was conscious that this was a neat pretext for giving the young man the chance of a tête-à-tête with herself. Lady Hewitt was too indolent naturally not to be heartily weary of her duties as chaperon to her niece.

An attractive heiress was a responsibility little to her taste, and the girl felt that, indigestible as most mothers and responsible people would have termed Ted Markham, with his post in the foreign office and his meager personal fortune, Lady Hewitt would open her arms to him gladly if he would but relieve her of her onerous duties of watchdog and would declare that Nora had money enough for them both.

Nora sighed as she stood at the window. It was a topsy turvy world, and the wrong people were always being thrown together. If only—

"Am I disturbing you? I was told to come in here."

Nora started, and the color rushed to her face.

"Oh, I haven't heard you come in. Do sit down. Auntie's well. I am so sorry you should have had the trouble of calling for nothing, but she hoped to be able to go until the last moment. Won't you let me give you some tea?" She spoke with nervous hurry, scarcely pausing for an answer.

Ted Markham took the chair she offered him and stood in silence while she rattled on. Suddenly she stopped, conscious of his fixed glances.

"Is anything the matter?" she asked in a slightly alarmed voice. It was surely not possible that he could already have learned Betty's treachery.

"Yes. We can't go on like this, Miss Helmsley."

"No?" Nora felt the color go out of her face.

"It isn't fair to you, and besides I—things have changed."

"You mean that Betty?"

"Miss Oakhurst is going to be married," Nora gasped, but did not speak.

"She is engaged to Lord Barthorpe. I met Lady Oakhurst just now, and she was overflowing with loving kindness to the world in general."

"Betty has behaved abominably," put in Nora indignantly.

Ted Markham smiled. "I think, on the contrary, that she has shown remarkably good sense. I am going to leave London. I really came this afternoon to say goodbye."

Nora bit her lips. "I am very sorry," she began hesitatingly. "I am afraid I was rather to blame, but I thought Betty really cared, and—"

She left the sentence unfinished. Ted Markham's demeanor puzzled her. He was quite white, and there was a look in his eyes which troubled her. What was there in her fluffy haired, blue eyed little friend to move a man so? That her companion had taken some great resolution, and that a singularly difficult one, it was easy enough to perceive.

"Are you going to be away long?" she asked anxiously. "I mean, are you going far?"

"I think of going to have a look at the antiques. My father has some interest, and I hope to get sent off to M. Louisa."

"But haven't you made up your mind rather hurriedly?" she objected timidly.

"Hurriedly? Why, I put things in train weeks ago!" she exclaimed. "But Betty's engagement is quite fresh. Did you suspect?"

"I suspected nothing. I knew!"

"You know?" she exclaimed indignantly. "Then why didn't you speak? Why didn't you tell me?"

"Tell you?" She stared at him, his tone was so vehement. "Oh, about Betty, you mean?"

"Of course. What else could I mean?"

"Nothing, of course!"

"Really, I don't understand you."

He laughed discreetly as he rose. "No, I must not explain. Goodbye."

She looked up at him with startled eyes.

"You are too hard on Betty. She—"

"On Betty? Don't you know that I haven't thought of her for weeks—that I found out long ago that she had made a mistake?"

"Then why are you going?"

She managed to keep her eyes upon his face, though her cheeks burned and she felt almost choked.

"Don't you know that I am almost a pauper?" he said bitterly, as he turned away.

Nora took a step after him. "Are you going," she asked in a trembling voice, "because you want to make your fortune or because—because I am too rich?"

"Nora!"

She covered her face with her hands. "Oh, if you were not in love with Betty, didn't you see—didn't you guess weeks ago?"

The voices of the chaperones were loud in condemnation when the engagement was announced, and the mother of younger sons and anguished titles declared that Lady Hewitt had allowed her niece to throw herself away, while Betty Oakhurst shook her pretty head and reflected sadly that men were foolish creatures and that feminine friendship was but a broken reed. —London World.

An Odd Keatockian.

The Rev. Charles Keaterson is an odd Keatockian who has been on both sides of the law. His father was one of the early pioneers of Hancock county, Tenn., and his mother was an Indian, being a member of the tribe of famous Malingones. The Rev. Mr. Keaterson is 7 feet 5 inches tall, though he claims when in the prime of manhood he was over 8 feet tall. His weight is 800 pounds, and he is 78 years old.

When lawlessness was at its height, the Rev. Mr. Keaterson was the terror of that country. He never heard the whistle of a locomotive or saw the iron monsters till a year or so ago, when he went to Knoxville. It is claimed by many of his neighbors that he has killed at least seven men. The old preacher denies this. He acknowledges the errors of his youth, but says that he never killed so many. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Is It Curable.

Is a strained joint curable? Is local inflammation curable? Of course, if properly treated. So is piles.

People become afflicted with piles and ask some old "chronic" who has always persisted in the wrong treatment and naturally he discourages them by telling that their case is hopeless.

They in turn discourage others, and thus a disease that can in every case be cured by careful and skillful handling is allowed to sap the energy of thousands who might free themselves of the trouble in a few days.

Pyramid Pile Cure will cure the most aggravated case of hemorrhoids in an astonishing short time. It relieves the congested parts, reduces the tumors instantly no matter how large, allays the inflammation and stops the aching or itching at once.

Thousands who have resorted to expensive surgical treatment have been cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure—in a number of instances persons who had spent months in a hospital under a pile specialist.

It is a remedy that none need fear to apply even to the most aggravated, swollen and inflamed hemorrhoidal tumors.

If you are afflicted with this stubborn disease you can master it and master it quickly.

This remedy is no longer an experiment, but a medical certainty. It is manufactured by the Pyramid Pile Co. of Marshall, Mich.

It is sold at 50 cents per box. It is becoming the most popular pile cure the country has ever known and druggists everywhere are ordering it for their customers.

Pass The Favorite Milk Biscuit

to the guest with a dainty appetite; pass them to the invalid who needs nourishment; pass them to any one at any time; with salad, soup or chowder they are sure to prove most acceptable because they are the most delicious biscuits ever baked. Sold everywhere with the word "Favorite" on every biscuit. Baked in the best bakery in New England.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

ANOTHER HORROR, SHIP.

Will No One Put an End to These Abuses.

We cry out at the incompetence and neglect of those whom politics have placed over our nation's defenders. But are we in no way responsible?

If not for these, yet for similar abuses? Is not your own body a horror ship? Is not rank poison festering stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys, in your nasal passages? Do you not have to hawk and gargle to clear it from your throat morning? How much of it in every twenty-four hours passes into your stomach, there to mingle with one source of life, your food; spreading the infectious germs over the whole surface of the digestive passages, causing agonizing indigestion, and acute catarrh of the stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys, and bladder? How much passes into the lungs, sowing and fertilizing the germs of sure consumption, poisoning that other source of life, the air you breathe? And thus, in both ways, so weakening the whole system that every slight exposure gives you a severe cold, and every chill threatens to result in the horror of the east, pneumonia. And more: in that poisonous virus the germ of diphtheria thrives and multiplies. Your home may become a horror ship.

California Catarrh Cure will stop this. It will save you and your family. Its hundreds of thousands of attested cures prove this: there is no case of catarrh that it fails to relieve and cure. Delay no longer, use it at once, and escape the danger that surely threatens. California Catarrh Cure is sold by all druggists: 50 cents; three times as much, one dollar.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES. Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Powder makes tight or r-w shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Remodeling of Sealskin Sacques and other Fur Garments, repairing, redyeing should be started NOW.

We have been very successful in doing the work right—right styles, right work, right fit, right price.

We charge nothing to estimate and advise. Special design and pattern made for every order. Dressmakers and others will find here a full line of fur trimmings and fur skins at low prices.

Cotrell & Leonard, Furs, Cloaks and Suits, 472, 474, 476 and 478 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Let Me Sell U A Watch

mean a watch that is a watch—one that keeps good time—one that you can rely upon—one that you can show your friends and feel justifiable pride in being its owner.

That's the kind of watches we sell, and we guarantee them. All sizes and prices. If you'll call, we will be pleased to show them.

White, The Jeweler, 80 Main Street.

People's Dental Parlors, Sullivan's New Block, Main St., North Adams

Real Estate For Sale

A ten-room house in good repair, large lot, some fruit, good location, a bargain if sold before September 15. Price \$1700; easy terms. Building lot on South State street, large lot, some fruit, price \$300.

- C. A. CARD, - No. 2 New Blackinton Block

Sale in Summer Suits

We have a few choice patterns of Summer Suits, to close out, at \$15 to 25 a suit. Light-Weight Trousers which were \$5, 6 and 7, all to close out at \$5.

Fit, workmanship and trimmings the best.

See these handsome fabrics. AMERICAN TAILOR. 81 Eagle Street.

Why Not Advertise?

In the legitimate extension of advertising patronage to local newspapers there is often a lack of public spirit on the part of some manufacturers, wholesale merchants and others. Without newspapers a city or town would be unworthy a place on the map. Everybody knows that.

There is no business in a town that would not in some shape receive benefit from advertising—or at least it would be an incidental way of advertising the town. Yet many of those who expect the newspaper to bear this burden for their own or the general welfare, never reinforce the journalistic sinews of war to the extent of a nickel per annum. We consider that simply as a matter of local pride, every business should advertise regularly; at all events, to a certain extent, and do it as a general principle, just as every live business man carries insurance.—Newspaperdom.

The Daily Transcript, With a circulation guaranteed to exceed 3,500, STANDS UP FOR NORTH ADAMS.

S. J. & W. C. Ellis, GROCERS, 25 Main Street.

Watch this space daily for bargains.

Peaches, Sweet Potatoes, Fruits of all kinds.

NOTICE A new importation of sailors in all the latest styles. KNOX, DUNLAP, etc. 68 Main Street, Over Gatalack's Clothing Store.

Helen L. Joyce, PAINLESS DENTISTRY. TEETH Rest sets of teeth \$5.50 and 7.50 No better made at any price and every set guaranteed.

Gold Fillings 75c and upwards. Silver Fillings 50c. Cleaning Teeth 50c.

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$2 a year. WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning; \$1 a year in advance.

By the
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Mgr.
From
The Transcript Building, Bank Street,
North Adams, Mass.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.

—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by The Transcript up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY"
From the seal of the city of North Adams

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 10, 98

ADVERTISERS in The Transcript are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

COMMUNICATIONS on live topics are solicited by The Transcript. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.



Stand by the Flag and President.

BUSINESS INDEPENDENCE.

The opening of the fall season of trade has come with the arrival of cooler and glorious fall weather, and calls attention again to the independent position North Adams occupies in the matter of retail trade conditions. In marked contrast to many cities of this size, the local merchants may depend on the support of the North Adams public, and in turn, the public has confidence in the advantages offered by its local stores. There is none of that feeling here which is often found elsewhere, that only the most minor purchases can be made at home and that for areal day's shopping when the principal articles of demand are to be purchased it is necessary to go to some larger city. Merchants and buyers work together for mutual benefit, each meeting the other for the common good, and as a result the independence of this city in these lines is a fact in which all may rejoice.

In witness of this fact, it is with pleasure that The Transcript calls attention to its advertising columns, not only as showing the amount of business activity that normal conditions may be expected to bring, but more important, as showing the quality of offerings by local merchants. The location of the city has something to do with this, independence being a consequent feature of a city shut in among the hills, but the character of the people has far more. This is shown in the response which the people of this city give to advertising. Merchants who come here from other places are quick to notice and comment on this, saying with all sincerity that in few cities does advertising meet with such quick and successful results. It is to the honor of the city that this is so, and will maintain that independence which the city now has and which is to be desired.

WAR REVENUE.

Two months have elapsed since the war tax was put in force, time enough to show the results of this method of collecting emergency revenue, and to collect some of the statistics on which future revision of the revenue law will be based. The returns from the stamp tax have been enormous, greater even than was anticipated, and nothing has shown the amount of business done in the nation more than the application of this effective system of keeping track of every transaction.

The largest returns have come, as was expected, from the one and two cent, 50 cent, 10 and 20 stamps. During the month of July the returns from the two cent stamps alone was \$1,724,080, most of this being returned from the stamping of bank checks. This is the easiest of the revenue raisers, and will in all probability be the one longest continued in force. The one cent tax for express and telegraph transactions have been much less productive, only about \$730,640 being returned. The proprietary medicine stamps brought into the treasury over two and a half million, but have been less productive than the documentary stamps, besides being harder to insure, as to effectiveness.

But inasmuch as the war expenses were much under the estimates, the fighting lasting less than four months, it follows that congress will in all probability be called on to revise this method of collecting internal revenue. The bond sale amounted to \$200,000,000, and the continuance of the stamp act would mean an embarrassment of result. This will be better by a great deal than to be embarrassed by a lack of resources. But the situation should

impel congress to relieve the people at the earliest possible moment of an unnecessary burden.

Unless some unforeseen financial stress should entirely change the situation before the first of December, it will be the obvious duty of congress to reduce taxation by abating many of the special taxes now being paid by the people. Such action would not only afford relief from a vexatious form of taxation but would aid materially in avoiding an excessive and troublesome surplus.

BERKSHIRE'S POSITION.

Inquiry among Berkshire attorneys brings out the fact that they are all united on District Attorney Gardner, without exception. Several of the leading Democratic attorneys have expressed a desire that the Democrats ratify Mr. Gardner's name in their convention, as his election is assured beyond doubt. Mr. Gardner has made an ideal district attorney, and that is saying much in a district that has been served by such men as ex-Senator Dawes, the late George M. Stearns, Gillet, Leonard, Hubbard, ex-Attorney-General Waterman and many others. Mr. Gardner, from a canvass of many of the leading attorneys of the county, is the unanimous choice of his fellows of the bar, and this same opinion is shared by the public at large, and especially by those who had occasion to know of his work for the past six years. Berkshire has no candidate. Three years later Berkshire gives notice that it is her turn for the office, and northern Berkshire feels that, not having had the place since Mr. Dawes' time, her bar should be recognized. It is understood that at that time Mark E. Couch of North Adams, one of the brightest young attorneys at the Berkshire bar, with a decided taste for criminal practice, in which he has been quite successful, will be presented in connection with the district attorney's office. Mr. Couch and all the northern Berkshire lawyers now say there is no one in Berkshire this year who wants the office.—Republican.

Nothing has been heard about a five o'clock whistle of late.

Wild surprise at the fact that it grows dark much earlier than it did is now in order.

The prize money resulting from the recent naval operations amounts to about a million dollars. Of this sum Sampson's legal share is about \$40,000 and Dewey's \$3,375.

Red tape is not all a bad thing. It is the abuse of red tape which has caused the trouble. Red tape means system. It is when system is made the end rather than the means that there is inconsistency and suffering.

An attempt to assassinate the czar follows closely on that person's expressed desire for universal peace. But then, the czar is used to these attempts on his life, while the world is not used to such declarations from the czar. Which makes the difference in popular interest at the two events.

The authorities are not on the point of making any arrest in the Reed murder case, but the work that has been done is satisfactory from one point of view. It has cleared some innocent persons from what breath of suspicion former work might have cast upon them. There were some new facts made known of this sort, and the officers are upon a firmer footing for further work.

The president has decided upon the matter of an inquiry into the conduct of the war department, for which the country is pleased. The work of investigation should be done promptly and thoroughly, and with a responsible commission, the people will be satisfied with its results, whatever they may be. It is not at all improbable that it will be found that the reports have been greatly exaggerated, and also that there has been neglect. It is also quite probable that the latter will be seen to have resulted from divided responsibility fully as much as from any other cause. Taking Camp Wikoff for example, it is evident there that there was too much direction with too little execution of those directions. Each officer depended on others to carry out the orders given, as a result of which, but the result is told by every soldier.

Seen and Heard.

The fact that the famous Hoosac tunnel is in reality a long and very black hole in the ground is impressing itself upon the traveling public which comes from afar as never before, and the remarks with which the realization of this remarkable discovery is greeted by them are amusing in the extreme. Some time ago the Fitzburg railroad continued the use of electric lights in the tunnel except when workmen are employed there and the lights are actually needed. The reason was that when the tunnel is filled with smoke they are of little use, being visible only a short distance away, for the interior of the Hoosac tunnel is the location of what perhaps the most concentrated smoke deposit in the world. But from a picturesque point of view the absence of the lights is greatly to be regretted, and passengers who have expected to find the tunnel a most interesting location for scenery have missed the double row lights which used to speed past the rear of the train.

THAT TIRED FEELING

All Run Down—Dyspepsia—Cough—A Good Physician.

"When I get run down with constant care and work Hood's Sarsaparilla always helps me and cures that tired, languid feeling. It is my physician. It has cured me of dyspepsia, helps my cough, which is chronic, and I think it has prolonged my life." Mrs. R. S. CABOT, 288 Pearl Street, Cambridge, Mass.

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills, the best family cathartic, easy to get, 25c.

and stretch out into a faint speck far to the rear. On every through train even now the rear of the last car is occupied by travelers who after leaving the station in this city, ready to take in the "blasts" of the tunnel. It is a dejected looking group that faces the unexpected blackness as the express swishes into the entrance, and at the end of the five miles winds its way back to its own car ahead.

Little has been said during the summer on the subject of the legality of the liquor licenses in the city, due to the absence of some of the prime movers in the agitation for a different interpretation than is now in force. But with the return of cooler weather and the fall activity in other lines, this question must come up again for settlement. The license commissioners have considered the matter during the summer, and will soon return their answer to the citizens who requested them to conform to the interpretation given from a local pulpit. If this answer should be that the commissioners were willing to revise the method of granting licenses next year, no further interest would be taken by the citizens. If no such answer should be returned, a test case is what the latter have promised. The commissioners say nothing as to their intention in the matter. The reformers, however, are confident that the commissioners will acknowledge their error and agree to conform to the desires for a new interpretation. Either as a result of this confidence or for some other reason, some of those who were first prominent in the attack on the commissioners have expressed an opinion that nothing more remained for them to do. Such a statement is received with regret by those who really care to have the matter settled properly. Serious charges have been made against the commissioners, and if the latter do not accept these charges as true accusations and promise to alter their methods of license granting, a failure to continue the attack by bringing a test case would stamp the earlier communications as purely sensational. After what has been said in public, no letting of the matter drop where it is would be possible.

Local political talk has assumed more positive, if not more definite form during the week, and the skirmish for positions is gradually drawing to a close in the various contests. In one at least it is already practically completed, and the sheriff contest stands out as another Fuller-Crosby fight. The ex-sheriff has debated long, and his friends have debated longer, but they have now come to a definite agreement, and it is stated with considerable assurance that unless something most unexpected turns up, Mr. Crosby will receive and accept the Democratic nomination for sheriff. In this, as in all other contests this year, the man is the last thing to be decided upon, however. Whatever opposition to Sheriff Fuller there will be is inspired, not by any poor record he has made, but for the political enemies he has added to his visiting list during the three years of his service. If there were no opposition to him except on the ground of his record in the office, there would be no opposition at all.

The same sort of opposition in the municipal field is preparing to put up the same kind of a fight against Mayor Cady. The difference will be that in this case the opposition will seek to hide its real motives by opposing his record of service, which is recognized, however, as having very little to do with the dissatisfaction that is expressed. Nobody who is well informed in the matter thinks that Mr. Cady has failed to give to the city a clean record, with many mistakes as are natural when a man attempts to do anything more than gravely and reverently occupy an easy chair, but everybody recognizes that he has failed to cement a large political following, and that he has made many enemies. If the mayor had done less, he would have made fewer enemies. If he had done what he has done in a different way, he would have made more friends. This is the main point of the opposition which will face him with the argument of a record, which does not include all the good points on the list of possibilities, but many of them. It will be an easy thing to criticize what he has done; far easier than in any other contest of the season. For there is little that is routine in a mayor's work, and what he does he must do in an individual way. The basis on which thinking people will make their decisions as to the question as to whether Mayor Cady has made so many enemies that he would be unable to do the work required of him next year to the best interests of the city.

Meanwhile this part of the campaign is in a particularly "headless" condition because so far there is no announced candidate for any mayoralty nomination. Mr. Parker is as yet advertised only by his loving friends, and even Mr. Cady has not said that he does or he doesn't, while the Democratic managers are far from being ready to discard all their hands again. So that up to the present time fierce opposition has begun, without the support of any candidate.

As for the other contests, Congressman Lawrence is in the same predicament of being opposed, but by nobody as a rival candidate. The Democrats of this part of the district are still debating the possibility of overruling that judiciousness of Mr. Aiken, and if they cannot do that will be compelled to start out on a new tack; with the same wind behind them all the time, however. Down in Pittsfield the senatorship is being meditatively considered by the Democrats, who have progressed so far as to mention Representative England's name. The county commission has rested on its oars for a few days, each of the three candidates being busily putting his business affairs in shape to accept the duties of the office after election if necessary, and also to do a little quiet working before election, while there is mention of another development in this contest before it is much older from the Democratic side of the house.

The Englishman's Sports.

English officers carry their tools for tennis, polo and golf with them to war as they carry their rifles and shotguns and pistols. But this is not to be wondered at, since they carry these toys wherever they go except to bed. If they go to luncheon at a country house or start on a fishing or shooting trip or for a run on the continent, wherever they go, even upon purely business trips, they are sure to carry their tennis rackets, at least, for every Englishman who is abroad is bound to be an expert on the China station or a general in India, a shopkeeper in a village or a clerk in the city. No man over here is so exalted or important to play tennis once a day as a means of indulging in the open air and exercise, the getting of which is a main aim with these people.—London Letter in Providence Journal.

OUR NEW-YORK LETTER

STRANGE PARALLELS IN THE LIVES OF FIGHTING FATHER AND SON.

Lieutenant Malvern Hill Barnum, son of the late General Henry A. Barnum, and how his life was twice imperiled. Like his father, falsely reported dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—[Special.]—One of the most interesting of the regular army officers who have lately visited this town is Lieutenant Malvern Hill Barnum, adjutant of the Tenth United States cavalry. Lieutenant Barnum is of medium height, of slender but compact build and very solidly bearing.

He was in the first two days of fighting before Santiago, and his only regret regarding his personal part in the war is that a Spanish bullet hit him at El Caney and so put him out of the way of action without taking part in the remainder of the operations.

A Remarkable Coincidence. Lieutenant Barnum's wound was in the right hip, and he remained for some time on the field before help arrived. As he lay there, keeping as close to the ground as possible, since Spanish bullets were flying thickly over him, he could not refrain from dwelling somewhat upon the parallel between his own case and that of his father, the late General Henry A. Barnum of this city. In the war at the battle of Malvern Hill (whence the given name of the lieutenant) the father, then a major, had been wounded in the hip and left so long that he was given up for dead. More than that, a body was found on the battlefield after the fighting was over which was fully identified as that of Major Barnum and buried on the banks of the James at Harrison's Landing. He was killed, then, in the same manner as his son's military funeral was held and eulogistic addresses were delivered. It was months before the mistake was rectified, and all the major's friends were in mourning for him when he returned to them alive and "sassy" if not very well.

Lieutenant Barnum had been dividing his thoughts between his father's adventure and his own for some time, when he was found by a first aid man and taken to the field hospital at the rear. There his wound was dressed and pronounced serious. As soon as possible therefore he was placed on board the transport Cherokee, to be brought to the United States.

The son's wound was much less serious than the other. In fact, though he returned to the front and fought to the conclusion of the war, General Barnum never recovered. The bullet which hit his hip passed entirely through his left hip bone, and the wound had to be drained by a santon to the day of his death.

Besides being shot, the elder Barnum was taken prisoner by the Confederates. They believed he would die and so allowed him to remain in the battlefield hospital for eight weary days. Then they took him to Richmond, 18 miles away, in an express wagon and placed him in Libby prison. Still expecting him to die, the Confederates a few days later put the major on the exchange list, effecting the exchange at Fortress Monroe, whence he was brought to New York. Major Barnum was wounded on July 1, 1864, being in command of the Twelfth New York volunteers. On January 19, 1865, he returned to active service as colonel commanding the newly organized One Hundred and Forty-ninth. After that he had a hand in many of the remaining great operations of the war, including the battle of Gettysburg, Sherman's march to the sea and the battles in the vicinity of Chattanooga, where he was wounded in the arm.

THREE IN PERIL.

Nothing coincidental with the later fighting of the elder Barnum was yet failed to the younger one, who had no other experience parallel his father's, unless the Hispano-American war shall be removed. But Lieutenant Malvern Hill Barnum's perils were by no means over with when he was put on board the Cherokee and the voyage was begun for Tampa. The Cherokee was mistaken by the men on board one of Uncle Sam's warships for a Spanish cruiser and fired upon long before she reached Tampa. Of course the mistake was rectified before any damage was done, but there were some anxious moments on board the Cherokee nevertheless.

Once on United States soil at Tampa, Lieutenant Barnum thought his dangers, save those that fever might have in store for him, were past, but in this he was wrong, for he was placed on the ill-fated soldier train that was destined to meet with a collision on the way to Atlanta. Newspaper readers will remember that, though the passengers on that train were some of them pretty badly shaken up, none was killed, the mortal losses being restricted to the railroad men.

From Atlanta Lieutenant Barnum went to his home at New Albany, Ind. There he was notified that two months' leave of absence had been granted to him, and he accordingly bled himself to the mountains of Virginia. He remained there much less than the allotted time, however, his wound healing and his fever disappearing much sooner than he expected. Singularly enough, the parallel between his case and his father's began again when he arrived at Camp Wikoff, for on that day a false report of his death was printed in many newspapers. The mistake was not carried to the length of holding funeral services in his honor, however, though his friends in this city had given him up.

A Modest Young Officer.

Lieutenant Barnum's modesty is as great as his personal bravery, and, unlike many other young officers, he has persistently refused to be drawn out by newspaper reporters with reference to any of the more questionable details of his life. To a friend here he said that, while there may have been mistakes of management, it must never be forgotten that war is not peace by any means and that many of the hardships and trials through which the army has passed were clearly unavoidable. He believes the United States should increase its standing army, and, while he has nothing to praise for the volunteers, he expressed the conviction that the mortality from illness is always sure to be less among trained men than others.

Lieutenant Barnum had seen considerable active western service both in Texas and Montana when the war with Spain broke out. He has also served some time as military instructor at West Point, in North Carolina. He was born about a year after his father's first wounding and was entered at West Point when 18 years of age. His father's regiment, though numbered the Twelfth, was the first to be raised for the civil war in this state, and his company the first in the regiment to be organized, while the lieutenant was the first man to be wounded in the battle of El Caney.

DEXTER MARSHALL.

No. 2.

SEATS OF ORIO, CITY OF TORONTO, (25) LEONARD COUNTRY. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toronto, County and State of Ontario, and that said firm has the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CHENEY'S CHERRY CURE for the cure of CHENEY'S CHERRY CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A.D. 1898.

W. H. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Good Blood!

WEATHER—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; southwest winds.

---LAST DAY---

Of the Winding-Up Sale of
Hot Weather Dry Goods.

In every department there will be bargains today—that is, anything that belongs to hot weather will have their prices lessened in some instances to half and quarter regular prices. We don't mean to carry over one dollar's worth of goods from season to season—that's not our way of doing business. We are striving, and will strive further, to give our customers fresh goods from week to week. You will always be sure to find something new in this store. Our customers demand it. Our trade demands it; and rest assured you will never be asked to pay for an article \$4.00 here when you can buy it elsewhere for \$3.00. Our aim is to have it \$3.00 here and \$4.00 elsewhere. Extra help to wait on you tonight.

Hot Weather Dry Goods.

Will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And it makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

To Hasten Recovery.

You will be more rapidly cured if you will take a laxative dose of Ayer's pills each night. They arouse the sluggish liver and thus cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctors.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case.

Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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Boston Store. Boston Store.

NORTH ADAMS, SEPT. 10, 1898

WEATHER—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; southwest winds.

---LAST DAY---

Of the Winding-Up Sale of
Hot Weather Dry Goods.

In every department there will be bargains today—that is, anything that belongs to hot weather will have their prices lessened in some instances to half and quarter regular prices. We don't mean to carry over one dollar's worth of goods from season to season—that's not our way of doing business. We are striving, and will strive further, to give our customers fresh goods from week to week. You will always be sure to find something new in this store. Our customers demand it. Our trade demands it; and rest assured you will never be asked to pay for an article \$4.00 here when you can buy it elsewhere for \$3.00. Our aim is to have it \$3.00 here and \$4.00 elsewhere. Extra help to wait on you tonight.

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FIRST ON THE KLONDIKE

THE JOSEPH LADUE

GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF YUKON

PRICE OF SHARES TO BE ADVANCED AUGUST 31, 1898.

Mr. Joseph Ladue, the pioneer of the Klondike, and founder of Dawson City, is the only one of the successful financiers of New York, who is operating the strongest company yet formed for mining and trading in the Yukon gold fields.

To this company he has transferred placer claims on Hunter and Gold Bottom Creeks, the "Marguerite" Quartz Mine, his Saw Mill, his Timber Lease, that virtually monopolizes the saw timber on the Klondike, and large holdings of Choice Town Lots in Dawson City. The company also owns the S. S. "Morgan City" now earning \$20,000 per month, and has shipped up the Yukon several hundred tons of merchandise, for trade, upon which a very large profit is secured. The company reports that the new mill produces about two million feet of lumber in the open season, sales price of which is from \$140 to \$240 per 1,000 feet according to class.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.
Preferred Stock, of cumulative, \$1,000,000
Common Stock, 4,000,000
Total Capital, par value, \$10 per share, \$5,000,000

The preferred stock has a first lien on earnings for its dividend, and on the assets of the company for its par value, and after all the stock of the company has received 6 per cent, the surplus earnings are shared pro rata by the preferred and common stock.

The preferred stock practically offers the safeguards and advantages of a first mortgage bond, coupled with an earning capacity as great as that of the common stock.

The undersigned has obtained a short option on a block of this preferred stock which he now offers at par, \$10.00 per share. This option terminates August 31st, 1898, after which the price of the preferred stock will be advanced by the company to \$12.50 per share.

This is the last opportunity to get the preferred stock at par, and in time to participate in the autumn dividend. Shares will be allotted in the order subscriptions are received.

Send for map of Dawson, and data respecting Klondike.

CHARLES A. SAWYER, 230 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON.

RIGHT TO BOYCOTT.

A WASHINGTON JURIST'S STRONG AND CLEAR PRESENTATION.

What are the legal elements of a conspiracy? The Right to Withhold Patronage—A Warning to Capital and Its Bank Agents.

The case of the United States against Joseph B. Fenton and other members of the Knights of Labor now pending in the United States court of the District of Columbia is another iniquitous attempt to prostitute the law and the federal courts to the use of capital in its war upon labor.

The offense charged is the boycotting of Charles C. Walter by the local labor organizations.

A conspiracy, to be obnoxious to the law, must be an unlawful conspiracy. An unlawful conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons to commit an illegal act or to do a legal act by unlawful means. The criminality must attach either to the ends intended or to the means adopted. There must not only be a combination, but a combination designed to do something unlawful in itself or to proceed by an unlawful method. To give one's trade to one person and refuse to another is not an unlawful act; nor ought it to be considered criminal to do that in concert with others which may lawfully and fairly be done without such concert. Hence a boycott cannot be criminal unless it can be shown that unlawful means are resorted to.

The indictment in the Fenton case does not allege the use of unlawful means. It is not pretended that force was used or even threatened, nor was there any intimidation. No question of the breach of the peace is raised. Persuasion was the only weapon used, and persuasion is not a crime. Deceit is not charged, nor is there any evidence of great malice in the confederates. Neither the end proposed nor the means employed are of a criminal nature. If the effect of the boycott tended to the oppression of Walter, it is only such oppression as incidentally followed acts having a lawful aim and designed not in malice, but in advantage to the members of the union.

Were it otherwise—had the indictment shown threats and special malice and deceit, and oppression—the acts complained of would not constitute criminal conspiracy, for the reason that they would not raise to the dignity of a public injury, but remain a mere private injury, redressable by a civil suit, and not punishable by indictment. This, at least, is the better doctrine of the law. It is the view of the ablest and best judges of both England and America. To subject men to infamous punishment for honest efforts in their own protection would be an outrage.

To hold that cases of mere private injury, even though unjustifiable, are indictable, would be to hold that conspiracy may take the place of almost every civil action. We would have conspiracies for nonpayment of notes; for nonfulfillment of contracts; for the conversion of goods and for private trespass and judgments; inflicting legal injury would spread throughout the state.

In any view of it the defendants are not guilty of a criminal conspiracy, and it is only for criminal conspiracy they can be held.

The word "conspiracy" does not necessarily carry with it any terrors. Literally it signifies "a breathing together," and men may "breathe together" for good purposes as well as bad. Capital is organized by "conspiracy," and labor has an equal right with capital to conspire for its own protection. The question at issue is whether labor has the right to associate—"conspire," if you please—for its own good. We think it has.

The railroad corporations, by agreement among themselves, blacklist men who belong to the Knights of Labor. Why are they not indicted?

Firms and corporations, by concerted action, coerce their employees to vote the Republican ticket in 1896—a grievous public wrong. Why were they not indicted?

The trusts conspire to "restrain trade." In defiance of justice and law corporations conspire to monopolize business, corner markets, control production, put prices up to the consumer and down to the producer, elect judges, mayors, councils, legislatures, presidents, to influence courts and to bribe congress. Why is the machinery of the law, intended to protect the public against these crimes, not set in motion against the real offenders, the true criminals?

Let capital beware lest in its perversion of the law and persecution of labor it goes too far. Let the judges beware lest under the influence of the millionaires, at whose instance for the most part they are appointed to office, the bias which comes from favors received lead them astray.

Time and again the federal courts have nullified or distorted acts of congress passed in the interest of the people.

They have enunciated the interstate commerce act, holding that it is for the common good to fix the rates of freight and passenger traffic and travel.

They have nullified the income tax law.

They have interfered with the rights of the states to tax railroads.

They have decided that, in spite of legal tender acts, silver may specify in the contract for payment in gold and enforce the contract.

Will the courts now hold, in the same interest, that laborers may not peacefully and by lawful means endeavor to maintain the rate of wages; that they may not peacefully persuade others to withhold their trade from those who treat labor unfairly? Will they declare that for so doing they may be subjected to public infamy? Judge W. B. Fleming in National Intelligencer.

Animals and Men.

Tarantulas do not dance to the sound of the violin, but let the people they bite to the dancing. Scorpions, however, enjoy fiddling, according to The Quarterly Review, and thence go crazy for music of any kind. As for serpents, the boa constrictor and python are congenial to music, but the cobra is fascinated by the flute and will more by the violin. John bears only the violin, so the cobra will stop in the middle of his dance to listen to a cornet. Elephants are fond of the flute especially the upper notes. Tigers, while appreciating violin and flute, cannot stand the harmonium, while the musical seal shows no emotion on hearing any instrument, not even the bass drum.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

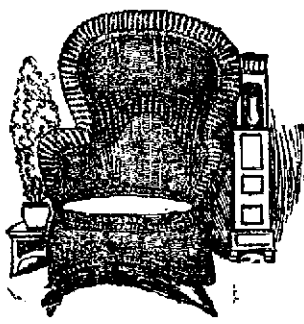
Burnt Wood as an Ornament—Rattan Furniture—A Nutritious Food.

"The decoration of wood by the application of heated iron is an art of long standing," says Florence Peterson in The Ladies Home Journal, "and many interesting examples of old work are occasionally to be found. For a trifling sum a complete apparatus may be bought, which includes a platinum point that is kept heated while the work is in progress, and by means of a pump, which is supplied by pressure on a rubber bellows which is connected by tubing to a bottle half filled with benzene. When beginning the work, the point should not be heated in any flame but that of an alcohol lamp. Any other flame would be liable to smoke and ruin the point.

"In burning, outline remember that to make a broad, firm line it is not necessary to press. The lines are to be scorched, not incised. The point is held and guided much in the same manner as a drawing pencil, but some little practice is needed to enable the worker to pass it smoothly and readily over the wood, the tendency of all beginners being to allow it to rest and make dots. No discouragement, however, must be felt at this, as with a little practice the manipulation will become easy and the worker be able to make outlines and light strokes at will. Bold outlines and strongly burned backgrounds come out well on ordinary white wooden articles, such as tables, stools, chairs, bowls, plates, racks, etc."

Rattan Furniture.

In furniture made from rattan American shops almost wholly supply the American market. They buy the raw material from Belgium and Hamburg, though the original sources of supply are India and China. The furniture made from rattan and the rattan willow is graceful, strong, light, durable and in such increasing demand that with the growth of the industry one may



fairly look forward to the time when by the introduction of special machinery it may become so cheap that its use will be even more general. Expensive sets of this beautiful furniture can be purchased for a comparatively small sum, and there is comfort for its users in the ease with which it is moved from place to place.—American Home Magazine.

A Nutritious Food.

Macaroni ranks high as an aliment of nutritious power, being formed chiefly of the gluten, the most valuable part of the wheat from which the starch has been removed. Weight for weight, says an authority on the subject of food, macaroni may be regarded as not less valuable for fleshmaking purposes in the animal economy than beef and mutton. Most people can digest it more easily and rapidly than meat. It offers, therefore, an admirable substitute for meat, particularly for lunch or midday meals, among those whose employment demands continuous attention during the whole of a long afternoon.

Macaroni, might, with advantage to the public and especially to city men, whose closely occupied between breakfast and dinner, be prepared at the restaurants as a staple dish in two or three forms, since it sustains the power without taxing too much the digestion or rendering the individual heavy, sleepy and incompetent afterward.

Feather Beds and Pillows.

Feather beds have been to a great extent displaced by mattresses of various kinds, but they are still used more or less in one part of the country and another, and some feather beds are still sold in New York city and its vicinity, chiefly to people from foreign countries who have always been accustomed to feather beds in their own lands and cling to them here.

The fountains used for bedding come from geese, ducks and chickens, the first being the most costly. A great many of the duck feathers come from China. Some of the goose feathers come from China and some from Europe, but the greater part of them are from this country and from the west and southwest, many goose feathers coming from Missouri, Indiana and Kentucky.

While feather beds are less used than formerly, feather pillows continue everywhere in as common use as ever.—New York Sun.

Keeping Rooms Cool.

Not only is there an art in keeping cool during the hot weather, but in looking cool. Take everything from the room that looks fussy and hot.

A model summer home is one, to begin with, that has a hard wood floor, either stained or painted. The stained is of course the prettier and can be made very attractive by the aid of a center matting, which, from a hygienic point of view, makes an ideal covering for either summer or winter.

Brass and enameled bedsteads are both beautiful and easily cared for substitutes for the heavy hard wood ones, which are dust collecting and uncomfortable looking on a hot night. For a similar reason the rattan, bamboo and wicker chairs and couch should be generally used.

A Wedding Announcement.

This is how the editor of the Hum-boldt (Kan.) Herald recently announced his marriage: "Mr. F. A. McCarthy (that's us) and Miss Annie Elsie (that's more of us) were united in marriage Wednesday, July 27, at 10 a. m. The ceremony was followed by a sumptuous repast, which we have only a faint recollection of. Some way events seemed to crowd on each other then, and God has given us the best earthly thing within his gift. The joy in a sweet wife is too great to be described—too sacred to be spoken of."

FLIJS FIERY ORDEAL.

NATIVES WALK BAREFOOTED IN A WHITE HOT FURNACE.

A Wield Performance, Deliberate and Without Deception, That Baffles Comprehension and For Which There is No Plausible Explanation.

The island of Bonga, where the fiery ordeal takes place, has the supposed residence of some of the old gods of Fiji and was therefore considered a sacred land. First of all, it is necessary to explain the native law, or even, in which the massive root is baked. This oven is merely a more or less circular hole or hollow dug and prepared in the ground with a diameter of from 18 to 24 feet. The oven is next filled with rough logs of firewood, piled up nine or ten feet. On the logs are placed a great number of water worn stones, varying in weight from eight pounds or ten pounds to one hundredweight. It may here be explained that the massive is a Dracena, with fibrous roots as large as a yam, and full of sugar. These roots are baked in the oven for four days. The fire for the ordeal is lighted in the massive oven, and the natives, having a running log, that is to say, until all the stones on the top, big and little, have fallen through into the hole and become a mass of white with heat. Then of course nothing remains but a quantity of charred embers and a few half burned logs. In due time the embers are dragged or fished out by means of vines attached to long sticks, the end of the vine having a running loop, which is placed over the log. The burned logs and embers having been removed, green sticks, 16 or 20 feet long, are then inserted into the oven among the heaps of hot stones, and, using these as levers, the stones are distributed evenly over the surface of the whole floor of the earth oven. Sometimes the heat is so terrific that the natives are unable to stand, so they are compelled to rest the poles on the sides of the oven, and then pull on them by means of vine ropes. The Fijians who take part in this ceremony make for themselves out of the broad banana leaf a special kind of garment to shelter their bodies from the heat given off by the white hot stones.

When the big embers have been removed, the wood ashes are swept away by means of whisks fastened to the ends of long sticks, and then nothing remains in the oven save the clean layer of glowing stones. These preliminaries occupy about half an hour, and then all is ready for the ceremony itself. At a given signal the performers, bareheaded and barefooted, except for the articles of dried fish, loaves, crowd into the pit and begin walking leisurely about as if on a fashionable promenade.

Here is the narrative of a person who witnessed the ceremony: "Jonathan, a native magistrate, led the way into the pit, closely followed by 14 others. They marched round about the oven, moving slowly and leisurely and treating faintly the red hot stones. The spectators held up spellbound. Every moment expected my nostrils to be assailed with the smell of burning human flesh, but it was not so, and as I looked in the faces of the men strolling about in the lava I could see no emotion whatever depicted, but merely the inscrutable impassivity of feature common to many of the natives."

Some of the bystanders threw bundles of green leaves and branches into the oven, and then immediately the men inside were half hidden in the clouds of steam that arose from the hissing, boiling sap. Handkerchiefs were also thrown in and afforded an unimpeachable proof that there was no deception. Before these last trifles reached the oven the men were all right and almost consumed by the great heat. Presently Jonathan and his followers marched out of the inferno and were promptly examined by the governor's commissioner. Not only was there not the least trace of burning, but even their anklets, which were of dried fern leaves, were not so much as singed.

Jonathan himself was closely examined by the government officials present—of whom he stood in great awe—and he declared with perfect candor: "There is no trick. Why should there be? I and my forefathers have done this thing for generations, long before the white man came into the islands. Some of us may not believe the legend of the Fairies, but I do. Some of us believe that the oven has been given to my tribe to pass unharmed at all times through the massive oven." Another official eyewitness declares "the men had not noticed themselves with any preparation whatsoever." Traders, missionaries and others who have witnessed the ceremony cannot explain it, and some have endeavored to do the thing themselves, with the most horrible and disastrous results.

One official theory, given by Lord Stanmore's aid de camp, is contained in the following: "I venture to think that the ordinary mortal who visits tropical climates has no idea of the amount of heat the natives can bear on the soles of their feet. Let any one put a stone on a rock or a log, or on the ground, and he will find it so hot that he will find himself extremely anxious to withdraw it as speedily as possible. The native, however, can go all day on the rocks and not feel the heat."

Lord Stanmore himself, however, in a letter to the writer, directly contradicts the inference just made. "If we accept this theory," he says in effect, "the thing excites no wonder. It is not, however, the case that the natives' feet are so insensible. I have often seen the hardest of natives crossing a short extent of the shingly bed of a river in the hot sunshine, compelled to run off and cool their feet in the stream, being utterly unable to bear the heat of the sun warmed stones." And Lord Stanmore's testimony is conclusive. In his opinion the thing is simply inexplicable, and a better theory will have to be found than the callousness of the performers' feet.—Maurice Delessa in World-Wide Magazine.

Sawfishes.

The pristiphoridae, or sawfishes, are perhaps the most terrible in appearance of all the shark tribe. They are really a connecting link between the sharks and rays, partaking largely of the characteristics of the latter. The head is prolonged into a bony snout varying in length and width, according to the size of the individual, and attaining a length of three feet and a width at the base of nine inches. On either side it is furnished with pointed teeth some distance apart, the whole weapon forming a formidable double edged saw carried horizontally. Neither does this awe inspiring monster attack man. It feeds upon the soft parts of certain large fish, which it dismembers with the saw. Its teeth are few and feeble, and unless hard pressed by hunger it does not prey on garbage.—Spectator.

Perseverance.

Perseverance is characteristic of all men who have accomplished anything great. They may lack in some particular, may have many weaknesses and eccentricities, but the quality of perseverance is never absent from the successful man. He never gives up his purpose, no matter how much opposition he meets or what discouragements overtake him, he is always persistent. Driveling cannot disgust him, labor cannot weary him. He will persist, no matter what comes or goes. It is a part of his nature. He could almost as easily stop breathing. He has no such lack of intellect or fortitude of resource as perseverance of effort, constancy of purpose, that gives success.—Kaysone.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

Birds That Live on Tall Buildings—Blame From the Days of Old Rome.

Since the tall office buildings have come into vogue the sparrows have gone upward to build their nests, and broods are reared every season 100 feet or more above the busy street. The fledglings are safe from cats and annoying small boys, but their security in that respect is offset by the danger of falling out of the nest. The parent birds are so fearful of such an accident that one or the other stands on guard at all hours of the day.

When the time approaches for the young birds to fly, the parents show their anxiety in many ways. They seem to try to induce their young to remain in their nests until their wings are strong enough to support them, but if one should flap out before the proper time the two old birds go to the rescue.

An instance of this kind happened a few days ago at old Trinity. The steeple of the church is a favorite breeding place of the sparrows, and clumsy ones are poked away in every nook and corner. In a nest perched nearly up to the cross that surmounts the steeple the second brood of young sparrows have just reached the flying age, and the other day the foremost youngster flapped over the side of the nest and came tumbling down to the hard pavement below. His vain efforts to use his wings only multiplied his strange gyrations through the air, but before he could reach the ground the two parent sparrows had darted downward in time to receive him on their backs.

It was impossible for them to fly with the bird on their shoulders, but they glided slowly downward with wings outspread until they reached the top of the cross, where they managed to land, the youngster safely among the sheltering branches.

The first lessons in flying are very difficult for young birds reared in such high homes. The first flight of a fledgling must of necessity be short, and if he should attempt to fly downward to the streets below he would undoubtedly plunge forward with such impetuosity as to kill him when he reached the pavement. Consequently the parent birds direct the first flight either to a neighboring roof a short distance below, or, if the high building stands alone, they teach the fledgeling to jump from the nest first straight out and then upward and at last back again toward the building. They thus describe an upward circle and land with a flop upon the roof.

On these tall roofs the young birds receive their regular lessons, flying back and forth in perfect safety, with neither cats nor small boys to disturb them, and there they remain until their strength and their wings are fully developed.

The first attempts of the young birds to fly from their nests to the roof overhead are amusing. They jump out into space and flutter with uncertain flight upward, and then attempt to turn a sharp angle. They are not always successful, and sometimes begin to descend before they have reached the edge of the roof, but if there is danger of their missing it the parent birds pop against them with much force as to knock them several feet toward the building. It is a rude way to treat the little ones, but it is safe and effective.—Our Animal Friends.

Blame From the Days of Old Rome.

Miss E. P. Andrews writes an article on "Somb Vagabond Words" for St. Nicholas. Miss Andrews says:

Passing through a vacant lot the other day where some boys were having a game of ball, I heard one of them who had got a rap on the knuckles from a "foul," exclaim, "Jimmy, that's a foul!" and then, after rubbing his fingers a moment, he went back to his place on the field, little dreaming that he had just uttered a solemn invocation to the old Roman demigods Castor and Pollux. For our vulgar "Jimmy" is but a corruption of the Latin "gemini," twins, a name applied to Castor and Pollux, the twin sons of Jupiter and Leda. These hero gods were the patrons of games and festivals of all kinds, and the special friends of travelers; hence, when an old Roman exclaimed, "O Gemini!" it was a devout appeal to the gods for help or protection, very much the same as when a knight of old called on his patron saint.

Slumber Street.

Oh, miles and miles of row,
A row of cowpats white as snow,
Pillows and pillows and sheets galore,
Blankets and quilts by the hundred score—
Ah, these are the signs that ought night great
The children who go to Slumber street!

Bushy, but baby, soft and low;
Rhythmic murmurs, soft and slow;
Twines and hymns and ballads rare,
Melodies gay with plaintive air,
Lullabies tender and soft and sweet—
This is the music of Slumber street!

Visions delightful, happy and gay,
Of wonderful toys and merry play,
Paeonies of roses of rare delight,
Of verdant fields and little feet bright—
Oh, these are the dreams the children meet
Who travel each night to Slumber street!

Oh, miles and miles of weary heads
Peacefully resting in miles of beds
Each pair of eyelids is closed up tight,
And each pair of eyes is hid from sight.
Bedding bodies and little feet bright—
This is the business of Slumber street.

—Arthur J. Burdick's "Just Jingles."

Tipped and Dumped.

Helen and her father and mother were dining in a hotel, and Helen, who was 6 years old, had never before dined in a public place. The waiter was so attentive and courteous that Helen's mother said that he must be tipped at the end of the meal. The word "tipped" was one Helen had never heard, except in connection with a dun pout on her father's premises. When they got up to leave the dining room, she said:

"Oh, papa, papa! You forgot to

dump the waiter."—Youth's Companion.

Too Much Eating.

Gulping is an evil habit, hardly less numerous than other vices. To overeat is to overburden the digestive organs to such an extent that it will be impossible for them to perform their duty properly. Deleterious products are created, and health is finally destroyed. A prominent judge used to say such men dig their graves with their teeth—and it is so. On the other hand, there are those who eat too little. All extremes are evil that experience should govern.—Exchange.

Chalk as a Coat Saver.

To make half a ton of coal go as 15 hundredweight place a quantity of chalk in the grate. Once heated this is practically incalculable from combustion and gives off great heat. Place the chalk at the back of each of your fires in nearly equal proportions with the coal. Full satisfaction will be felt for as to the cleanliness and as to the warmth of the fire, and the saving throughout the winter will be at the gate of 50 per cent.—Exchange.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

TRAGIC HISTORY OF JOE, HIS MOTHER AND THE BABY.

An Early Professional Experience That Was Brought Back to a New York Physician's Mind by the Story of a Murder in a Bowery Saloon.

"It's a queer world," said a New York physician as he laid the morning paper aside.

"What prompted that original remark?" asked a visitor.

"Well, I was just reading an account of a stabbing affair, and it suddenly occurred to me that I had known the man who did the killing." The doctor settled back in his chair, and the visitor waited for the story. After a few moments it came.

"When I first began to practice, I did an immense amount of charity work. Every fellow does that at the start for experience, and later he keeps it up for humanity's sake. I had pretty good success with children and made quite a name down in the tenement districts—and incidentally spent most of my pocket money on my patients. That was before the day of free sterilized milk for sick babies and dozens of institutions for the relief of the poor.

"One summer a woman began bringing a sick baby to me. A small boy, about 3 years old, always came with him and seemed to be fairly strong and well, but the baby was a pitiful little thing, with a thin, white face and big blue eyes with a look of pain in them. The woman seemed an ignorant, honest soul and generally wore a thick, dark veil to hide a black eye or great blue bruises. It's easy enough to figure out a thing like that, you know, but she never spoke of her husband or complained, so I didn't ask any questions. She brought the baby often, and each time it looked more woe and sallow, but I couldn't find out that the child had any disease, and all the symptoms pointed to a lack of nourishment.

"At last one morning I said to the mother that I believed the baby was starving, and that I didn't intend to allow her to leave the office until she had told me the truth about the affair. She looked stricken for a moment and wouldn't answer, but then the tears began to roll down her bruised, discolored cheeks, and she confessed that she didn't have enough food to give the baby. She worked hard, but her husband drank and took every cent she made and beat her every day into the bargain. She was fond of the brute in spite of all that and told me a long story about the heavenly nature the fellow had before he began to drink.

"Finally I told her I would give her a quart of milk every day. I wouldn't give her the money because I didn't covet the privilege of buying bad whiskey for the husband, but I would pay the nearest milk depot to supply her with a quart a day. That would feed the baby and leave some for little Joe, who didn't look quite so well as he did when the two first began calling on me. After that I didn't hear any more about the case for a week or two. Then my friends turned up again. The baby looked worse than ever, and the woman's face was a patchwork in blue and green, but little Joe was quite rosy. I didn't understand. The baby was in a bad condition, and I did what I could for it. After I left my office I went down to the milk depot. The man said my woman had had her quart of milk every day.

"I puzzled over the thing that night. The next morning the trio were at my office. The baby's blue eyeballs were closed, and I thought at first that it was not breathing, but found a faint flutter. I couldn't see any reason for such a state of things, so once more I led the woman into my private office and shut the door. Then I said:

"Now, look here. There's a mystery about this, and you've got to tell me what's the matter. That baby's starving to death, and I want to know what you've done with the milk."

"The woman looked scared and turned pale between bruises. Then she gave a sort of wail and jumped up, still holding the baby.

"No, the baby didn't have the milk," she said in a frantic sort of way. "I gave it to little Joe. There wasn't enough to feed them both, and Joe began to get sick, and I loved him better than I did the baby. I ain't had a crust to eat myself, but I couldn't let Joe die. The baby's only a girl, and if she does live she'll be unhappy like me, and I don't love her like I do Joe. I thought both of them were going to die, and I couldn't live without Joe, so I gave him the milk and just let the baby have a little. Maybe you think I ain't suffered watching the baby, but I couldn't spare Joe. I couldn't. Some day he'll be a man, and I'll be proud of him. A man can do anything, but a girl would just do what I've done. Joe shan't die."

"She was screaming the words out and seemed almost crazy. The thing was awful. It made me feel heart sick."

"Why, you idiot, I said, 'why didn't you tell me?' I'd have looked out for Joe too."

"Just then the baby opened its eyes—great, unmanly, wild eyes in the tiny face. It stared at me in a miserable way that made my heart come into my throat. Then all the light died out of the eyes, but they still stared.

"There was no use saying anything more to the mother. She sat down and looked at the baby in a quiet, stuned way. Then she reached out and put an arm around little Joe and held him tight. I told her I would keep on paying for the milk as long as she wanted it, and she and Joe and the baby went home.

"I never saw them again. When I went to the house, they had moved, and no one seemed to know where they had gone. Joe's fellow who has just murdered a man in a Bowery saloon. I wonder what the girl would have been? It's a queer world."—New York Sun.

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Life Insurance

If you would avoid the increasing cost of the old-fashioned post mortem and funeral plan as well as the excessive cost of Old Line Insurance, insure with the

GREENFIELD

LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Greenfield, Mass. Policy contracts are liberal, conditions are favorable, and the

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THE SOROSIS SHOES!

As sanctioned by the ladies of the Sorosis club of New York.
\$3.50 per pair.

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As approved by Jenness Miller the criterion of hygienic principles as applied to women's dress.

\$3.50 and \$5.00 per pair.

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Acknowledged by the business men of the country to be the best medium grade shoe made.

\$3.50 per pair.

These Shoes Sold Only By

Pratt Brothers

Who have been appointed exclusive agents for North Adams and vicinity.

No. 1 Burlingame Block

Main Street

New Pieces In Sterling Silver.

Salad Bowls, Bread and Celery Trays, Almond and Bon Bon Dishes, Sugars and Creams, Baskets, etc., opened this morning by

Dickinson's

JEWELER,
STATIONER,
ART DEALER.

Two large shipments of cut glass should arrive today or Monday.

THE BURLINGAME & DARBY'S COMPANY.

SQUARE DEALING.

On September 15 the law will be off on Grouse, Partridge, Woodcock, Gray Squirrels and Rabbits. Maybe you had not planned a hunting trip for this fall but we are sure if you inspect our line of sporting goods you will be so pleased with the goods that you will forthwith tie yourself and dog to the mountains for a day's hunt. We have shells of all gauges and loads and both black powder and smokeless, cartridges of all sizes, shot and powder, loading tools, rifles, revolvers, single and double barrel shot guns.

THE BURLINGAME & DARBY'S COMPANY.

Mrs. E. B. Germain,

Formerly of No. 3 Church St.,
Cordially invites you to call and examine her line of

French Imported Goods

—SUCH AS—

Corsets, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Etc.,

No. 4 Union Street, O'Brien Block, Room 2, up one flight.

Attention is respectfully called to my millinery opening October 4, 5 and 6.
Gloves and Corsets Tried On.

Peter Schuyler "Perfectos"

\$70.00 PER 1000 10¢ STRAIGHT.
GAIL VAN SLIKE & HORTON, MANUFACTURERS ALBANY, N.Y.

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ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING
OF 20 WORDS OR LESS FOR 50 CENTS
A WEEK, OR THREE DAYS FOR 25
CENTS. NO CHARGE LESS THAN 20
CENTS.

TO RENT.

Room with board. Call at 68 Center street.

Large furnished room, steam heat. Gentle-

man and wife or two gentlemen, board if

desired, 74 Eagle street.

The building now occupied as a public library

is to rent. Either single rooms, apartments

or the entire building. Apply to W. H.

Sperry, 20 and 21 Eldon street.

Ready September 5, 4 new tenements on Wash-

ington avenue. All modern improvements.

Inquire at office of P. J. Arps.

Furnished room to rent at 3 Ashland street.

1827

New cottages, 47 Broadway avenue. Modern

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Barber, 100 North Adams street.

Rooms over St. Jean Baptiste hall, suitable for

offices. Inquire of Edward Blaisdell.

175 if

Furnished room. Apply 21 Ashland street.

1827

Dwelling, heated by hot water, modern con-

veniences, 11 Bryant street. Rent, \$15 per

month. Possession August 1. Inquire Ber-

kshire Hill Sanatorium.

House with all modern conveniences. Fred

W. Reed, 5 Chase Ave.

Tenement modern improvements. Mrs. F.

Sperry, 20 and 21 Eldon street.

Nice tenement to rent, 15 Vasile street. In

quire 12 Bank street, opp.

Furnished rooms, 10 Morris street. Inquire of

W. H. Sperry, 2 Adams Adams street.

1827

Wear rooms flat, Holden street, \$10 and \$11.

Six room tenement, new, Central avenue, \$2.50

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For sale or will exchange for a horse and buggy,

at 47 Houghton street.

Very desirable property either for rental pur-

poses or as an investment. Situated on Ash-

land street just off Summer known as Mrs.

David Hunter's place. Apply 22 Main street.

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Ten shares Berkshire National bank at 110 and

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